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1	PAUL A D. PEAFLMAN (State Bar No Paula pearlman@lls.edu	. 10903 BUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA								
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4	Debra patkin@lls.edu DISALILITY RIGHTS LEGAL CENTI	ER S								
5	919 A bany Street Los Augeles, California 90015									
6	Tel: (213) 736-1031 Fax: (213) 736-1428	'08 CV 1380 DMS BLM								
7	Attorn eys for Plaintiff	AA CA TOO DIAIS BEIM								
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10	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT VIA FAX									
11	FOR THE SOUTHERN D	DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA								
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13	ROLAND WINTERS, JR., an individual,	CASE NO.								
14	Plaintiff,	COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY								
15	v.	AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF AND DAMAGES FOR VIOLATIONS OF:								
16	CARNIVAL CORPORATION & PLC	1. Title III of the Americans with								
17	d/b/a ('ARNIVAL CRUISE LINES, a business entity, and DOES 1-10,	Disabilities Act (42 U.S.C. §§ 12181 et seq.);								
18	Defendants.	2. Unruh Civil Rights Act (California								
19	Defendants.	Civil Code § 51 et seq.); 3. Blind and Other Physically Disabled Persons Act (California Civil Code §								
20		54 et seg.);								
21	·	4. Business and Professions Code 8								
22	·	17200; 5. Intentional Infliction of Emotional								
23		6. Negligence per se;								
24		7. False Imprisonment; and 8. Declaratory Relief.								
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		DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL								
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INTRODUCTION

- 1. Carnival Corporation & PLC, which does business as Carnival Cruise Lines ("Carnival" or "Defendant"), boasts the slogan, "The Fun Ships." However, a trip on one of their ships was not fun for Plaintiff Roland Winters, Jr., who uses a wheelchair. Instead, his experience with Carnival included discrimination and misrepresentation.
- 2. Mr. Winters is a leader of the "Handicapped Travel Club" who enjoys traveling by sea with his family and friends. However, the treatment that he and his companions received from Carnival turned what should have been an enjoyable experience into one of discrimination and frustration. More specifically, Carnival failed to provide Mr. Winters accurate information about the accessibility of its ports of call for people with disabilities. This led Mr. Winters to go on the cruise thinking that he could visit the major ports of call, only to find out once on board the ship that half of the ports were inaccessible to him.
- 3. Part of the appeal of a cruise such as those offered by Carnival is the opportunity to visit exciting destinations while having the convenience and fun of a floating hotel. With this in mind, Mr. Winters and members of his travel club purchased tickets for Carnival's *Elation* which included Cabo San Lucas, Mexico as one of two major ports of call for the cruise.
- 4. After purchasing his tickets, Mr. Winters received Carnival's written policy for passengers with disabilities which indicated a possibility that Mr. Winters and those similarly situated may not board a small boat, or tender, at certain ports of call. However, the information did not provide him with a clear answer about whether he would be able to disembark at Cabo San Lucas.
- 5. Concerned about this issue, Mr. Winters acted prudently by repeatedly contacting Carnival both by phone and in writing to inquire about their policy in an attempt to determine whether he would, in fact, be able to disembark at Cabo San Lucas. Mr. Winters was repeatedly referred to the equivocal policy by

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- Despite the assurances and information Mr. Winters had received before his cruise, namely that he and his fellow travelers would be able to disembark absent bad weather, Mr. Winters received a different story once he was aboard the ship. After leaving on the *Elation* from San Diego, Mr. Winters was told by the ship's crew that the port of call of Cabo San Lucas was off limits to people with mobility disabilities because the disembarkation method was inaccessible. The crew explained that unless a person can navigate the stairs the tendering process used at Cabo San Lucas is off limits.
- As a result, Mr. Winters and other members of his travel club were forced to stay aboard the ship while most of the rest of passengers disembarked to enjoy their day at Cabo San Lucas. Left aboard, Mr. Winters and his companions were faced with the prospect of few services, since most shops and the spa were closed. There were little to no activities for those who stayed behind, other than a single bar and snack shop.
- This experience was humiliating and degrading for Mr. Winters. Since Mr. Winters did not have the option of disembarking, he and his companions were effectively excluded and segregated him from the rest of the *Elation* population and denied full and equal access to Defendants' goods and services on the basis of disability.
- As a result of the above, Defendants have violated the Americans with Disabilities Act, and analogous state nondiscrimination statutes, designed to prohibit unfair treatment of people with disabilities, as well as Business and Professions Code Section 17200, designed to prohibit such unfair business practices.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 10. The claims alleged herein arise under the Americans with Disabilities Act (42 U.S.C. §§ 12101 et seq.) ("ADA"), among other state claims for relief, such that the jurisdiction of this Court is invoked pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1343. Through the same actions and omissions that form the basis of Plaintiff's federal claims, Defendants have also violated Plaintiff's rights under state law, over which this Court has supplemental jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367. This Court has jurisdiction over Plaintiff's claims for declaratory and injunctive relief pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202 and Rule 65 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.
- 11. Venue over Plaintiff's claims is proper in the Southern District of California because a substantial part of the events, acts, and omissions giving rise to Plaintiff's claims occurred in the Southern District of California as required by 28 U.S.C. § 1391. Mr. Winters bought his ticket in Southern California, and the cruise started and ended in San Diego, California.

PARTIES

- 12. Plaintiff Roland Winters is an individual with a physical disability within the meaning of all applicable statutes, including the ADA, 42 U.S.C. § 12101, et seq., California Civil Code § 51, et seq., and California Civil Code § 54 et seq. Mr. Winters utilizes a wheelchair for mobility. Mr. Winters resided in Orange County California at the time he purchased the tickets for the January 2008 cruise on the Elation and at the time he went on the cruise. He is currently a resident of Maricopa County, Arizona.
- 13. Defendant Carnival Corporation & PLC is a corporation headquartered in both Miami, Florida and London, England. Carnival Corporation does business in California as Carnival Cruise Lines. Carnival operates several fleets including the *Elation*, which departs from San Diego, and operates under the slogan, "The Fun Ships."

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FACTS APPLICABLE TO ALL CAUSES OF ACTION

- 15. Each and every allegation set forth in each and every statement of the Complaint is hereby incorporated by reference in each and every other averment and allegation of this Complaint.
- 16. Roland Winters, due to muscular problems, uses a motorized wheelchair for mobility. Mr. Winters was personally concerned that he and the others who also used wheelchairs would be able to participate in all of the ship's activities, including excursions to major ports, such as Cabo San Lucas, Mexico.
- 17. Mr. Winters had worked hard to organize this trip for the 14 other members of the Handicapped Travel Club. All of that hard work was undermined by the unequal treatment received by Mr. Winters on board Carnival's vessel.
- 18. On or about June 20, 2007, before the sail date, Mr. Winters received a copy of Carnival's policy for passengers who use wheelchairs. The policy, which is also posted on the official Carnival website, stated that if tenders at a certain port or the tendering process under certain weather conditions are unsafe for passengers in a wheelchair, ship officials have ultimate discretion as to whether a person using a wheelchair can board the tender.
- 19. Alerted by the possibility he or his acquaintances would not be able to visit a port on the cruise, Mr. Winters repeatedly contacted Carnival's "Special Needs Desk" – both by phone and in writing – to determine whether he and his companions who used wheelchairs would be able to disembark at Cabo San Lucas. Mr. Winters was repeatedly referred to the policy by Carnival representatives and was given oral assurance that he would be allowed to tender barring certain poor

weather conditions.

- 20. During a telephone conversation on or about June of 2007, a representative at Carnival's Special Needs Desk told Mr. Winters that the rough seas would be the only reason Mr. Winters and his acquaintances may not be able to tender when the *Elation* was at Cabo San Lucas.
- 21. Not willing to spend a vast amount of money just to be left on a ship that promised to show its passengers exciting and fun destinations, Mr. Winters kept pressing Carnival for a definite position on whether he would be able to disembark to visit Cabo San Lucas. He wrote a letter to Carnival. Mr. Winters reiterated his request that Carnival tell him whether he would be able to disembark to visit Cabo San Lucas. He referenced his telephone conversation with Mr. Morrison in which the Carnival employee cited rough seas as the only reason Mr. Winters would not be able to board the tender at Cabo San Lucas.
- 22. Mr. Winters did not hear back from Carnival until October 2007, almost three months later. By then, it was too late for Mr. Winters to cancel the cruise without a penalty. However, even then, Carnival again failed to answer Mr. Winters' question regarding whether he would be able to disembark at Cabo San Lucas. Instead, he was provided with information on cruise ship accessibility in general, and the accessibility of cabins. However, this representative again failed to provide a straight answer about whether the port at Cabo San Lucas was accessible to people with disabilities.
- 23. In advance of his trip, Mr. Winters also received information regarding shore excursions at Cabo San Lucas. At least one these shore excursions was listed with a wheelchair symbol indicating it was accessible to people with disabilities. This, of course, led Mr. Winters to believe that he could go to shore because the shore excursions, by definition, left from shore.
- 24. Mr. Winters also received a letter from his travel agent reassuring him that Carnival would be able to transfer people in wheelchairs to a tender to

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disembark at Cabo San Lucas absent bad weather conditions.

- 25. On January 26, 2008, Mr. Winters boarded the *Elation*, expecting this trip to be filled with relaxation, adventure, and fun both on and off the ship. Part of his plan was to disembark from the ship upon arriving at Cabo San Lucas, one of the ports of calls with 14 other members of his travel club on or about January 28, 2008.
- 26. Once on board the ship, however, Mr. Winters was told by the ship's crew that the port of call of Cabo San Lucas was off limits to people with mobility disabilities because the disembarkation method was inaccessible. More specifically, a short stairway leads to the dock where passengers board a tender. Thus, they explained, unless a person can navigate the stairs, the tendering process is off limits regardless of weather.
- 27. This denial of a service of Carnival's came as a great shock to Mr. Winters, who had made great efforts to get an answer about this issue before traveling and who had received assurances and information before his cruise that he and his fellow travelers would be able to disembark absent bad weather.
- 28. As a result, Mr. Winters and other members of his travel club were forced to stay aboard the ship, where the shops and spa were closed, and where there were no activities for those who stayed behind, other than a single bar and snack shop.
- 29. Moreover, believing he would be able to get off the ship at Cabo San Lucas Mr. Winters had made arrangements for an accessible tour which was to depart from Cabo San Lucas. Mr. Winters arranged this tour separately from the cruise because many of the excursions offered by Carnival were not accessible to people with disabilities. However, because the port was not accessible to him, he and other members of this group were unable to participate in the tour that he had previously arranged.
 - 30. Had Mr. Winters known he would not have been able to disembark, he

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would not have bought a ticket for the cruise, let alone organize a trip for fifteen others members of his travel club for people with disabilities. Alternatively, he may have selected another Carnival cruise with more options for people with disabilities, or otherwise planned accordingly.

- 31. In addition to being denied the opportunity to enjoy himself in Cabo San Lucas, Mr. Winters encountered physical barriers to the benefits and services of the Elation. Mr. Winters was placed in a so-called "modified" cabin room, which presented a number of obstacles to him.
- 32. For example, the dial to adjust the room heater in the modified cabin was located on the ceiling, out of reach of a person using a wheelchair. Mr. Winters was cold during his stay on the *Elation* because he could not turn the dial to warm up the room. In addition, the shower in Mr. Winters' cabin did not provide sufficient room for a person using a wheelchair to shower properly. The shower area does not allow a person using a wheelchair to be fully covered by running water. Instead, the person has to wash and rinse either her/his top or bottom half first, then roll her/his wheelchair to wash and rinse the other half. As a result, half of the person's body is exposed to the air, making her/him cold.
- Finally, the topmost deck of the ship, the Sports Deck, is accessible only by stairs. Ping pong tables, an exercise room, and various other activities located on that deck were inaccessible to Mr. Winters. Carnival failed to make any accommodations for Mr. Winters to address those services that were available only on the top deck.
- 34. Mr. Winters has been deterred from going on another Carnival cruise because of Carnival's discriminatory treatment. Despite the fact that he is an experienced traveler and a veteran cruiser, Mr. Winters has avoided riding aboard a Carnival cruise ship because of the discrimination he and his acquaintances faced on the Elation earlier this year. However, Mr. Winters wants to and intends to enjoy Carnival's cruises once he is assured that the discriminatory treatment has

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ended and that he will be provided accurate information regarding the level of accessibility on Carnival's cruises.

- 35. As a result of the above, Defendant has violated state and federal nondiscrimination requirements. Such actions violate, inter alia, Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act's requirement that Defendants ensure that patrons with mobility disabilities receive equal benefits and equal access to the goods and services and offered by Carnival. Upon information and belief, Plaintiff alleges that these discriminatory and unfair practices continue through the present.
- 36. Accordingly, Plaintiff brings this action seeking injunctive and declaratory relief in order to compel Defendants to comply with its obligations to provide equal access to its goods and services, otherwise not discriminate against people with disabilities, and provide accurate information regarding the accessibility of their services to allow people with disabilities to make informed consumer choices. Plaintiff also seeks damages in addition to his attorneys' fees and costs.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act 42 U.S.C. §§ 12181 et. seq.

- 37. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each and every allegation contained in the foregoing paragraphs.
- 38. Congress enacted the ADA upon finding, among other things, that "society has tended to isolate and segregate individuals with disabilities" and that such forms for discrimination continue to be "serious and pervasive social problem." 42 U.S.C. § 12101(a)(2).
- 39. In response to these findings, Congress explicitly stated that the purpose of the ADA is to provide "a clear and comprehensive national mandate for the elimination of discrimination against individuals with disabilities" and "clear, strong, consistent, enforceable standards addressing discrimination against

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individuals with disabilities." 42 U.S.C. § 12101(b)(1)-(2).

- 40. The ADA provides, inter alia, that it is discriminatory to subject an individual or class of individuals on the basis of a disability "to a denial of the opportunity of the individual or class to participate in or benefit from the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations of an entity." 42 U.S.C. § 12182(a)(i).
- 41. The ADA further provides that it is discriminatory "to afford an individual or class of individuals, on the basis of a disability . . . with the opportunity to participate in or benefit from a good, service, facility, privilege, advantage, or accommodation that is not equal to that afforded to other individuals," and to fail "to make reasonable modifications in policies, practices, or procedures, when such modifications are necessary to afford such goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations to individuals with disabilities, unless the entity can demonstrate that making such modifications would fundamentally alter the nature of such goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations." 42 U.S.C. §§ 12182(a)(ii) & (b)(2)(A)(ii).
- 42. The ADA also prohibits the imposition or application of eligibility criteria that screen out or tend to screen out an individual with a disability or any class of individuals with disabilities from fully and equally enjoying any goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations of the public accommodation. 42 U.S.C. §§ 12182(b)(1)(A)(ii) & (b)(2)(A)(i).
- 43. Defendants' acts and omissions alleged herein are in violation of the ADA, 42 U.S.C. sections 12181, et seq., and the regulations promulgated thereunder.
- 44. Carnival owns and operates a public accommodation, the ship Elation, which is covered by Title III of the ADA. 42 U.S.C. § 12181(7)(I).
- 45. Plaintiff is a person with mobility disabilities and thus is specifically protected under the ADA. 42 U.S.C. § 12102(2); and 28 C.F.R. § 36.104.

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- 46. Defendants' conduct constitutes ongoing and continuous violations of the ADA and, unless restrained from doing so, Defendant will continue to violate said law. Said conduct, unless enjoined, will continue to inflict injuries for which Plaintiff has no adequate remedy at law. Consequently, Plaintiff is entitled to injunctive relief pursuant to the ADA. 42 U.S.C. § 12188.
- 47. Plaintiff is also entitled to reasonable attorneys' fees and costs pursuant the ADA. 42 U.S.C. § 12205.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

Unruh Civil Rights Act

California Civil Code §§ 51 et seq.

- 48. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each and every allegation contained in the foregoing paragraphs.
- 49. California's Unruh Civil Rights Act prohibits discrimination against individuals with disabilities and also prohibits discrimination based on a person's race. Section 51 of the California Civil Code provides, in relevant part:

All persons within the jurisdiction of this state are free and equal, and no matter what their ... disability ... are entitled to the full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities, privileged, or services in all business establishments of every kind whatsoever. Cal. Civ. Code § 51(b).

- 50. The Unruh Act provides that "[a] violation of the right of any individual under the Americans with Disabilities Act ... shall also constitute a violation of this section." Cal. Civ. Code § 51(f).
- 51. As set forth above, Defendant discriminated against Plaintiff based on his disability, by instituting policies that discriminate against people with mobility disabilities.

- 52. Defendants' actions constitute a violation of, among other laws, the Americans with Disabilities Act.
- 53. Plaintiff's mobility disability limits a major life activity; thus he is protected under the Unruh Civil Rights Act. Cal. Civ. Code § 51(e)(1); Cal. Gov't. Code §12926(k).
- 54. Carnival is a business establishment regulated by the Unruh Civil Rights Act. Cal. Civ. Code § 51(b).
- 55. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' conduct, Plaintiff has suffered damages.
- 56. As such, the Plaintiff is entitled to damages, including statutory damages in an amount up to three times the amount of their actual damages, with a minimum amount of \$4,000 per offense. Plaintiff is also entitled to attorneys' fees. Cal. Civ. Code § 52(a), (e) and § 52.1(h).
- 57. Plaintiff is also entitled to injunctive and declaratory relief. Cal. Civ. Code § 52.1(b).

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

Blind and Other Physically Disabled Persons Act California Civil Code §§ 51 et seq.

- 58. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each and every allegation contained in the foregoing paragraphs.
- 59. Through the acts and omissions described herein, Defendant is violating California Civil Code § 54 which states that "[i]ndividuals with disabilities or medical conditions have the same rights as the general public to the full and free use of public services."
- 60. Under California Civil Code § 54(c), a violation of the ADA also constitutes a violation of California Civil Code §§ 54 et seq.
- 61. Plaintiff is a person with disabilities with the meaning of California Civil Code § 54(b) (1) and California Government Code § 12926.

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- 62. Defendant owns and operates cruise ships, which are boats for public transportation and/or hotels, both of which are regulated by the Blind and Other Physically Disabled Persons Act. Cal. Civil Code § 54.1(a)(1).
- 63. By failing to provide accommodations to Mr. Winters, a passenger with a disability, Defendant is violating California Civil Code §§ 54 et seq., by denying him full access to the benefits and services of its ship.
- 64. Under California Civil Code §§ 54 et seq., Plaintiff is entitled to injunctive relief, attorneys' fees and costs. Pursuant to California Civil Code § 54 (c), Defendants are also liable to each Plaintiff for no less than \$1,000 for every violation of California Civil Code § 54 et seq., or three times actual damages, and for injunctive relief, attorneys' fees and costs incurred in this action.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Unfair Business Practice

Business and Professions Code §17200

- 65. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each and every allegation contained in the foregoing paragraphs.
- 66. Defendant's conduct, as alleged, is part of a general business practice by Defendant. Defendant has made a considered decision to promote patronage at the expense of Defendant's legal obligations to patrons with mobility disabilities.
- 67. Defendant's policies and practices constitute an unfair, fraudulent, deceitful and unlawful business practice within the meaning of California Business and Professions Code sections 17200, et seq., in that, inter alia, Defendant appeals to, advertises to, and purports to serve all people, including persons with mobility disabilities, yet Defendant's misrepresentation of Carnival's policies are illegal, discriminatory and in violation of public policy. Moreover, Defendant provides misleading and confusing information that led Plaintiff to believe that he would be able to access services that were in fact inaccessible to him during his cruise.

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- 68. Plaintiff has suffered injury as a result of Defendant's unfair and illegal business policy, including, but not limited to being provided inaccurate information before embarking on the *Elation*, enticing the Plaintiff to purchase tickets for a cruise that provided no or little benefit for him and his companions with respect to their ability to visit a port of call, participate in shore excursions and enjoy activities on the ship, and being discriminated against while on aboard the *Elation* by physical inaccessibility of modified cabins and the topmost deck.
- 69. As noted above, these practices also violate numerous statutes, including, the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. §12181, and California Civil Codes 51 and 54.
- 70. Plaintiff is entitled to restitution and an injunction restraining Defendant from engaging in any act or omission, or failing to engage in any act or omission, the effect of which is to cause, directly or indirectly, discrimination by Defendant against persons with mobility disabilities. Plaintiff is also entitled to attorneys' fees and costs.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress

- 71. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each and every allegation contained in the foregoing paragraphs.
- 72. Through the acts and omissions described herein, and other such acts, Defendant refused to provide Plaintiff with goods and services in a manner comparable to the goods and services provided to people without disabilities solely because of their disabilities.
- 73. Defendant's treatment of Plaintiff because of his disabilities constitutes outrageous conduct.
- 74. Defendant's conduct was intentional and malicious and done for the purpose of causing Plaintiff to suffer humiliation, mental anguish, loss of appetite, and emotional and physical distress.

- 75. As the proximate result of the acts and omissions described herein, and other such acts, Plaintiff suffered humiliation, mental anguish, and emotional distress.
- 76. Plaintiff is informed and believes and based thereon alleges that Defendant's acts and omissions described herein, and other such acts, were willful, reckless, oppressive, malicious and done with a callous disregard of the consequences substantially certain to occur and justify an award of exemplary and punitive damages.

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Negligence Per Se

- 77. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each and every allegation contained in the foregoing paragraphs.
- 78. As a place of public accommodation and as a business establishment in the state of California, the *Elation* and Carnival have statutory duties to each of its customers, including Plaintiff, to provide them with: (1) the full and equal enjoyment of its goods and services (42 U.S.C. § 12182(a)); (2) full and equal goods and services (Cal. Civ. Code § 51(b)); and (3) full and equal access (Cal. Civ. Code § 54.1(a)(1)).
- 79. Through the acts and omissions described herein, and other such acts, Defendant breached the statutory duties described in paragraph 78 that it owed to Plaintiff by its policies described above.
- 80. By violating the statutes described in paragraph 78 and causing the very injury those statutes were designed to prevent, namely discrimination against people with disabilities, Defendant committed negligence per se. Defendant's breach of its duties to Plaintiff was a proximate cause of the injuries and loss suffered by Plaintiff, including but not limited to emotional distress.

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SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

False Imprisonment

- 81. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each and every allegation contained in the for egoing paragraphs.
- 82. Defendants intentionally deprived Plaintiff of his freedom of movement by the r use of fraud and deceit to mislead Plaintiff into believing he would be able to dise mbark when the Elation docked at Cabo San Lucas, and then refusing to allow iim to board a tender once the boat was at Cabo San Lucas.
 - 81. Plaintiff did not consent to the imprisonment.
- 84. Plaintiff is informed and believe and based thereon allege that Defendant unlaw ully ordered them to remain on the Elation and refused to allow them to board 1 tender when the ship was docked at Cabo San Lucas.
- 8!. Plaintiff was not allowed off the Elation for the duration that the ship was docked at Cabo San Lucas.
 - 8t. Plaintiff's were actually harmed by Defendant Carnival's actions.
- 8'. As a direct, foreseeable, and proximate result of said wrongful acts by Defendants, Plaintiff suffered and will continue to suffer humiliation, shame, despai; embarrassment, depression, and mental pain and anguish, all to Plaintiff" damage in an amount to be proven at time of trial.
- 8). As a further direct, foreseeable, and proximate result of said wrongful acts b Defendants, Plaintiffs have incurred attorneys' fees in an amount to be determined, for which Plaintiff claims a sum to be established according to proof.
- 89. The conduct of defendants and their agents and employees as described herein was oppressive, fraudulent and malicious, done in conscious disregard of Plaint ffs' rights, and done by managerial employees of Defendant. Plaintiffs are thereby entitled to an award of punitive damages against Defendant, in an amount appropriate to punish and make an example of defendants, and in an amount to conform to proof.

EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Declaratory Relief

- 90. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each and every allegation contained in the foregoing paragraphs.
- 91. Plaintiff contends, and is informed and believes that Defendant denies, that Defendant fails to comply with applicable law prohibiting discrimination against persons with mobility disabilities and are in violation of various civil rights statutes and the California Business and Professions Code.
- 92. In addition, Plaintiff contends, and is informed and believes that Defendants deny, that the ticket contract required is void and unenforceable in that it is both procedurally and substantively unconscionable, and in violation of public policy
- 93. A judicial declaration is necessary and appropriate at this time in order that each of the parties may know their respective rights and duties and act accordingly.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for relief as follows:

- 1) A declaration that Defendant violated Title III of the ADA and its implementing regulations, the Unruh Civil Rights Act, Disabled Persons Act, and Business and Professions Code 17200, by failing to provide full and equal enjoyment of its goods and services to Plaintiff and failing to provide accurate information about the accessibility of its goods and services;
- 2) A permanent injunction directing Defendant to alter its policies, practices and procedures, including employee training, to ensure that it

affords full and equal enjoyment of its goods and services for people with disabilities, including Plaintiff, as required by the ADA, the Unruh Civil Rights Act, Disabled Persons Act, and Business and Professions Code Section 17200;

- An award of compensatory, statutory and punitive damages in 3) an amount according to proof, and restitution of monies obtained through unfair business practices;
- An award of Plaintiff's attorneys' fees and all costs incurred in 4) bringing this action pursuant to applicable law; and
 - 5) Such other relief as the Court deems just and fair.

DATED: July 30, 2008 Respectfully Submitted,

> By: Attorneys for Plaintiff

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DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiff hereby demands a trial by jury pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 38 on all issues and claims for which Plaintiff is entitled to a jury trial.

DATED: July <u>39</u> 2008

Respectfully Submitted,

By:

Shawna L. Parks

Attorneys for Plaintiff

ORIGINAL

SJS 44 (Rev. 12/07)

CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of preadings from a papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON THE REVERSE OF THE FORM.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS			DEFENDAN	TR. I	IIL 3	30	Pri c		,		
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SHAWNA L. PARKS	213-736-1477			•••	U	A	4 <i>)</i>	OU	DINIA	SUVI	
Disability Rights Legal Center, 919 Albany	Street, L.A., CA 900										
II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an ")	(" in One Box Only)		TIZENSHIP O		RINC	IPA:	L PAR	TIES	(Place an "X" in and One Box		
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☐ 120 Marine ☐ 310 Airplane	🗇 . 362 Personal Injury -	C 620	Other Food & Drug	10	J 423 \	Withdr	awal	• • • •	🗇 410 Antiti	rust	
☐ 130 Miller Act ☐ 315 Airplane Product ☐ 140 Negotiable Instrument ☐ Liability	Med. Malpractice 365 Personal Injury -	G 62	5 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 8		2	8 USC	C 157		☐ 430 Bank	s and Banki nerce	ng
☐ 150 Recovery of Overpayment ☐ 320 Assault, Libel &	Product Liability		0 Liquor Laws				ry Rigii	TS≅≎	460 Depo	rtation	
& Enforcement of Judgment Slander 151 Medicare Act 330 Federal Employers'	☐ 368 Asbestos Personal Injury Product		0 R.R. & Truck 0 Airline Regs.		3 820 C 3 830 P		ghts	•		eteer Influer pt Organiza	
☐ 152 Recovery of Defaulted Liability	Liability	□ 660	Occupational		J 840 T		nark		480 Const	ımer Credit	
Student Loans (Excl. Veterans)	PERSONAL PROPERTY 370 Other Fraud		Safety/Health Other	1					☐ 490 Cable	/Sat TV tive Service	
☐ 153 Recovery of Overpayment Liability of Veteran's Benefits ☐ 350 Motor Vehicle	371 Truth in Lending		LABOR				ECURIT	Y :::///se		ities/Comm	odities/
of Veteran's Benefits 350 Motor Vehicle 160 Stockholders' Suits 355 Motor Vehicle	380 Other Personal Property Damage	0 /10	Fair Labor Standards Act		J 861 F J 862 E		39511) Lung (923))	Excha		nge
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195 Contract Product Liability 360 Other Personal Injury	Product Liability	10 730	DLabor/Mgmt.Reportin & Disclosure Act		J 864 S J 865 R		Title XVI 05(g))		890 Other 891 Agric	Statutory A ultural Acts	
REAL PROPERTY CIVIL RIGHTS	* PRISONER PETITIONS		Railway Labor Act	3	FED	ERAL	TAX SU		☐ 892 F.cono	mic Stabili:	zation Act
☐ 210 Land Condemnation ☐ 441 Voting ☐ 220 Foreclosure ☐ 442 Employment	510 Motions to Vacate Sentence) Other Labor Litigation I Empl. Ret. Inc.	m L			(U.S. Plain endant)	1011	0 893 Envir	onmentai M y Allocatio	
☐ 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment ☐ 443 Housing/	Habeas Corpus:		Security Act	ļ	3 871 II	RS—1	Third Party	′	☐ 895 Freed		
☐ 240 Torts to Land Accommodations ☐ 245 Tort Product Liability ☐ 444 Welfare	530 General535 Death Penalty	30.54/200	IMMIGRATION	¥2.633	2	6 USC	7609		Act 900Appea	I of Fee Det	ermination
☐ 290 All Other Real Property ☐ 445 Amer. w/Disabilities	- 🗇 540 Mandamus & Other	D 462	Naturalization Application						Under	Equal Acco	
Employment 28. 446 Amer. w/Disabilities	☐ 550 Civil Rights - ☐ 555 Prison Condition		Habeas Corpus - Alien Detainee	1					to Just		of ,
Other		☐ 465	Other Immigration						State S	Statutes	
440 Other Civil Rights			Actions .								
	<u> </u>								<u> </u>		
V. ORIGIN (Place an "X" in One Box Only)			_	_						Appeal to	
I Original Proceeding □ 2 Removed from State Court State Court	Remanded from Appellate Court	4 Reins Reope	trated of D 3		red fro district		7 6 M	ultidist		Judge fro Magistrat	c
			(S	pecify						Judgment	<u> </u>
VI CALISE OF ACTION	Statute under which you are American with Disat	ollities'	Act (42 0.8.0.	. Sec	. 121	81"	et seq.	(Sity).			
VI. CAUSE OF ACTION Brief description of	cause: rimination and untair	r huein	ace practices								
			EMAND \$			CII	ECK VE	C anlu	if demanded i	n samplais	
VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT: CHECK IF THE UNDER F.R.C.	IS IS A CLASS ACTION P. 23		Proof				ECN 1E RY DEM			n compian No	nt.
		<u> </u>	Froot			JU	K 1 12151V	1/41/1/	W- 103	1.7 140	
VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY (See instructions):	JUDGE				DOC	יציניד	MIMBE	7D			
					-	WEI	NUMBE	.IN			
DATE	SIGNATURE OF ATTO	ORNEY C	OF RECORD								
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FOR OFFICE USE ONLY			- 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1								
RECEIPT #S 153496 AMOUNT 4350	APPLYING IFP		, , , , , , ,	E			М.	AG. JUI	DGE		
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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA SAN DIEGO DIVISION

153496 - TC

July 30, 2008 14:47:54

Civ Fil Non-Pris

USAO #.: 08CV1380

Judge..: DANA M SABRAW

Amount.:

\$350.00 CK

Check#.: BC3028922

Total-> \$350.00

FROM: ROLAND WINTERS

VS.

CARNIVAL CORPORATION